

**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR LASER PROTECTION OF PHOTOSENSITIVE MATERIAL**

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**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention is directed to a method and apparatus for protecting photosensitive material against damage from high light levels, as may be caused by lasers.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

Photosensitive material is vulnerable to damage from high light levels. In some instances, the high light levels, particularly from lasers, may be intentionally produced by an adversary to damage equipment which utilizes photosensitive material.

There are many uses for photosensitive material, which for example include a photocathode for an image intensifier which may be used in a night vision device, an array of photodetectors in a video camera or other imaging device, and film in a photographic camera. While such use and others for photosensitive material are encompassed by the present invention, it finds particular application for the protection of a photocathode in an image intensifier device.

Image intensifiers are used for amplifying low light images and are employed, for example, in night vision goggles, security cameras, and medical instruments.

An image intensifier tube is typically comprised of a photocathode which is attached to a glass input faceplate or window, an electron amplifier, which is typically a microchannel plate, and a converter for converting amplified electrons to light, which is typically a phosphor screen. In the operation of the device, light including infrared (IR) is fed through the window to the photocathode. The photocathode converts the light including IR to electrons, and the electrons are amplified by the microchannel plate. Finally, the amplified electrons are incident on the phosphor screen where they create a visible image.

Image intensifiers can be very sensitive to laser damage, which arises from the laser energy being focused on the photocathode or microchannel plate. A prior art approach to protection of image intensifiers was to use a faceplate comprised of a fiber optic bundle. That is, if a solid glass faceplate is used, the objective lens focuses a small spot on the faceplate having concentrated energy which can damage the photocathode. However, when fiber optics are used in place of solid glass, the energy is distributed over a larger spot on the photocathode, and is not as damaging. This is because the small spot which is focused by the objective on the input end of the fiber faceplate is somewhat larger than the diameter of one fiber, and typically covers parts of several fibers. Even if the spot covers only a small portion of a fiber at the input end, it is emitted from the entire diameter of the fiber at the output end, so the light spot is enlarged over the photocathode.

Even though fiber optic faceplates have found use in protecting photocathodes, there are performance, integration and manufacturing disadvantages associated with their use. As to performance, the resolution and modulation transfer function (MTF) of a fiber

optic tube is less than a glass tube. This is because the fibers are discrete sampling devices, and inherently have lower resolution than non-sampling devices. When several sampling devices are overlapped together, the resolution drops.

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The integration disadvantages stem from the fact that the customer's desire is to have a tube which is laser hardened, but which is form fit and functionally identical to the tubes presently fielded in night vision equipment. However, such equipment was designed around glass faceplate tubes. Thus, fiber optic tubes require that the equipment housing be replaced to allow for the longer optical length of a fiber optic tube, and the objective lenses need to be replaced, as these were designed to function properly with a glass faceplate. When the glass faceplate is replaced with a fiber optic faceplate the lens has poorer MTF and thereby the device resolution and contrast are reduced. Thus, a fiber optic faceplate tube is not form fit and function for most night vision device applications.

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The manufacturing problems are due to the glass characteristics. Fiber optics are usually made of glasses of two different coefficient of expansion. Due to this, a gallium arsenide photocathode layer can give a visual appearance in the tube as though a bad paint brush had been used to deposit the layer, giving streaks, which in common parlance are called "brush lines".

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### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

It is therefore an object of the invention to provide an improved faceplate for photosensitive material, as well improved devices which incorporate such faceplate.

It is a further object of the invention to provide an improved method for protecting photosensitive material.

It is still a further object of the invention to provide an improved method of manufacturing.

In accordance with an aspect of the invention, a pseudo fiber optic faceplate is provided for protecting photosensitive material from high light levels which comprises an optical structure which optically acts like a solid window at normal light levels, but which at least one of attenuates or diffuses the light incident on the photocathode as a function of inputted light amplitude.

Thus, operational and integration advantages of a fiber faceplate can be achieved, while protection of the photosensitive material is afforded.

Other aspects of the invention will become evident by referring to the following description and claims.

## **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

The invention will be better understood by referring to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 shows a typical pattern of laser damage to an image intensifier tube.

Figure 2 shows the structure of a prior art image intensifier tube.

Figure 3 shows an embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 4 shows a graph of an input/output function for a non-linear optical material.

Figure 5 shows a night vision device which utilizes the present invention.

5 Figure 6 depicts an embodiment of a manufacturing method in accordance with the present invention.

### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

Referring to Figure 1, a typical pattern of laser damage which may be inflicted upon an image intensifier tube is depicted. The dark spots 2 are burns in the photocathode 4 which render the tube inoperative or ineffective. As an example of how such damage occurs, the image intensifier tube may be incorporated in a night vision device which may be deployed by the military. The laser may be part of the weaponry used by an adversary to render night vision devices ineffective.

Figure 2 shows the structure of a typical prior art image intensifier tube. Referring to the Figure, photocathode 6 is adhered to window or faceplate 8, which is a solid glass block. Light to be amplified (including IR) is focused through the window 8 onto the photocathode. The photocathode 6 is made of gallium arsenide or some other photoemissive material, and emits electrons in response to the light incident on it. The emitted electrons are amplified in microchannel plate 10, which is an assembly of hollow glass pores with electrical conductive and amplification properties. Finally, the amplified electrons are reconverted to light by the phosphor screen assembly 12.

As discussed in detail above, a prior art approach to preventing laser damage is to replace the solid faceplate with a fiber optics faceplate. Briefly, the theory is that the spot which is focused by an objective lens on the faceplate is slightly larger than the diameter of a single fiber, so that the light will be spread over several fibers and thus be less concentrated on the photocathode than if a solid glass faceplate were used. However, as explained above, the use of a fiber optics faceplate entails numerous operational, integration and manufacturing disadvantages.

The approach of the present invention is to use fiber optics technology, but in such a way that the faceplate acts like a solid glass faceplate at normal light input levels.

Figure 3 shows an embodiment of the invention. The structure is a faceplate fronting a photocathode, wherein the faceplate is comprised of a fused fiber optic bundle, where the cores of individual fibers have been replaced with a non-linear optical material. The non-linear optical material has the property of changing at least one of its optical transmission or index of refraction as a function of the amplitude of the light input. Over a range of normal light levels, neither the optical transmission nor the index of refraction materially changes.

Referring to Figure 3, faceplate/photocathode structure 20 is depicted, which is comprised of a fused fiber optic bundle. Each individual fiber has a core 22 comprising a member which is typically cylindrical in shape, which is interior to and surrounded by cladding 24. In ordinary fiber optics, which are well known to those in the art, both the core

and cladding are made of glass, but the index of refraction of the core is higher than the index of refraction of the cladding.

In the structure of Figure 3, the index of refraction of the non-linear optical material of the cores is arranged to be substantially the same as the index of refraction of the cladding. When the two indices of refraction are matched, the fiber optic bundle acts like a clear glass window and not like fiber optics. Additionally, the end caps 26 and 28 are made of the same glass as the cladding, so the whole faceplate acts like a glass window. The photocathode 27 is bonded to end cap 26.

The non-linear optical materials have an active component which is typically dissolved in a liquid, so that the material which comprises the cores of the fibers is a liquid. The term non-linear optical material as used herein refers both to the active material and to the active material-containing liquid.

As mentioned, the non-linear optical material is selected from that class of materials having the property that at least one of the optical transmission and index of refraction changes as a function of light amplitude. More specifically, the optical transmission of the material decreases with increasing light amplitude while the index of refraction may either increase or decrease depending on the particular material which is selected. Examples of materials which can be used as the active material are carbon black and organic cholesterics, which would be dissolved in a liquid, which for example could be toluene, methanol, or isopropanol. It is to be understood that these materials are sample solvents

and the invention described is not dependent on the use of these specific materials.

A graph of energy outputted vs. energy inputted for an organic cholesteric is depicted by Curve A in Figure 4. A corresponding curve for carbon black has a similar shape. Since optical transmission is defined as energy out divided by energy in, it is seen that the transmission decreases at higher light input values, above a threshold level. The slope of curve A is not a straight line, hence the designation "non-linear" optical material, while the slope of Curve B, which is a straight line, is representative of a linear optical material. Also, it should be noted that while in the example depicted the transmission of the non-linear material may be somewhat less than that of the linear material for all light input values, this is not necessarily the case.

Although the non-linear material as defined herein has the property of having at least one of its optical transmission and index of refraction change as a function of light amplitude, in the preferred embodiment, both of these parameters can change simultaneously with light amplitude. The index of refraction may either increase or decrease with increasing light amplitude, depending on the particular material used. If the index of refraction increases, the structure shown in Figure 3 acts like a fiber optic bundle at high light levels and spreads the somewhat larger light spot over the photocathode. On the other hand, if the index of refraction decreases, then the focus position changes to be behind the cathode with the result being the same (diffusion of the light on the cathode). Light is now refracted away from the core into the cladding instead of the normal fiber optic operation where total internal reflection takes place.



As mentioned above, the index of refraction of the non-linear material is arranged to be substantially the same as the index of refraction of the fiber cladding at normal light levels. However, above a threshold level of input light, the index of refraction changes, as detailed above.

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The provision of a non-linear optical material in the preferred embodiment which changes both optical transmission and index of refraction provides a greater degree of protection that if only one parameter changes. For example, a fiber optic faceplate can decrease the damage level by approximately a factor of ten (10), while a non-linear material which changes optical transmission as well as index of refraction can provide protection up to several orders of magnitude.

Figure 5 shows an image intensifier as modified in accordance with the present invention which is incorporated in a night vision device, such as night vision goggles. Image intensifier 30 includes faceplate 32 constructed as taught herein, to which photocathode 34 is adhered. Also present in the image intensifier are microchannel plate 36 and phosphor screen 38 as previously described.

In addition to the image intensifier, the night vision device includes objective lens means 40 and eyepiece 42, power supply 44 being present for applying required voltage levels to the image intensifier. The night vision device is protected against damage which would otherwise be caused by laser 46.

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Additionally, the image intensifier tube can be designed to be form fit and function to presently fielded night vision equipment. Because the faceplate functions as a glass window at normal light levels, the performance and integration disadvantages heretofore discussed in connection with other fiber optic image intensifier tubes are overcome.

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While the invention has been illustrated in connection with an embodiment employing the usual fiber optics as a starting point, other structures are possible and are within the scope of the invention. For example, an alternative structure may start with a solid glass window of material having the desired index of refraction for fiber optic cladding. A large number of small diameter elongated (length being some multiple of diameter) holes could then be drilled or etched in the window, and the holes filled with members of non-linear optical material.

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Also, as has been mentioned, the invention is for protecting any type of photosensitive material, only one example of which is a photocathode. A photosensitive material is one which changes electrically or chemically upon being illuminated with light (including ultraviolet and infrared).

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A method according to the invention, of making the faceplate/photocathode structure depicted in Figure 3 as deployed in an image intensifier tube, will now be described in connection with Figure 6.

Referring to the Figure, reference number 50 shows a fused fiber optic bundle,

which is the starting point of the method shown at step A. A cover plate 52 made of the same glass as the fiber cladding is then thermally bonded to an end of the fiber optic bundle, resulting in the structure shown at step B.

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The cover plate may then be thinned, as by grinding it, as shown in step C to produce thinned cover plate 53. A photocathode 54 is bonded onto the cover plate with transparent cement at step D and is processed into a tube according to normal procedures. After the tube has been sealed, the core glass is etched away, at step E, for example with the use of hydrochloric or hydrofluoric acid, leaving openings 56. The core glass is made of a material, known to those skilled in the art, which is preferentially etched in comparison to the cladding, so merely dipping the structure in an etching bath will effect the desired etching. The openings 56 are then filled with replacement optical material 60 at step F (e.g. non-linear optical material as disclosed herein), and a cover glass 62 is bonded to the other end of the faceplate with transparent cement.

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Manufacturability of tubes with the non-linear materials is robust. By permitting flexibility in core glass types, the coefficient of thermal expansion can be matched to the coefficient of thermal expansion of the cladding, cover plates, and photocathode, thus reducing cathode stresses and giving a better image than conventional fiber optics. Also, by etching the cathode after the tube has been sealed, problems involving temperature intolerance of replacement optical materials to the necessary vacuum processing temperatures required by image tubes are obviated. For example, non-linear optical materials usually disintegrate at temperatures less than 200C while the vacuum processing

temperatures are about 350C. In fact, until this invention, there has been no practical way of implementing such materials in tubes due to the vacuum requirements and temperatures. The present invention allows for both to be satisfied by etching the fiber optic and filling it with the optical materials after the tube has been sealed.

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There thus has been described an improved faceplate for photosensitive materials, improved devices incorporating such faceplate, and a method for making these. It should be understood that while the invention has been described in connection with preferred and illustrative embodiments, variations will occur to those skilled in the art, and the invention to be covered is defined in the claims which are appended hereto.

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